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THURSDAY, *AUGUST* 26, 1736.

To the Society of GRUB-STREET.

A Continuation of the REMARKS *on* CALEDON, *whereby that* Vindicator *of the* Scotiſh Antiquity *is refuted.*

IN the *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, Pag. 1. Col. 2. *That the Scots of this age* (379) *were all natives of what we now call Ireland, is ſupported by no manner of authority.* —— My deſign being to make ſhort *Remarks*, it was not conſiſtent with it to ſupport them with authorities. As to this particular *Remark*, Archbiſhop *Uſher* and Dean *Prideaux* had made it before me. However, I will not ſhelter my ſelf under their great names, but endeavour to prove the point in diſpute from contemporary writers, or ſuch as liv'd near that time.

In the reign of *Domitian*, A. D. 85, *Agricola* was recalled from Britain. He had been ſeven years governor of the Roman province, and had made three campaigns, and fought two battles in Caledonia. He had penetrated into that country as far as the Grampian mountain, where he defeated the united forces of the inhabitants. He was therefore very capable of giving his ſon-in-law *Tacitus* a true account of them, and *Tacitus* could have no motive to falſifie the account, which he received from him. Wherefore ſince that Hiſtorian takes no notice of the *Scots* being in Britain, it is a violent preſumption, nay a plain proof, that they were not then ſettled in this iſland. For when he relates *Agricola*'s wars beyond Glotra and Bodotria, the Friths of Edinborough and Clyde, during the ſpace of three years, and particularly in thoſe parts that look towards Ireland, the pretended country of the *Scots*, he could not well avoid mentioning them, if they had been then ſettled there, and were ſo conſiderable as to have been governed by ſovereign independent kings for four hundred years.

When *Agricola* was in North-Britain, he entertained one of the kings of Ireland, that had been driven out of his dominions by his rebellious ſubjects. *Agric.* 24. Now if half the Caledonians were *Scots* come out of Ireland, this Iriſh king would have informed *Agricola* of a thing ſo remarkable. And if *Tacitus* had known it, he would not from their red hair and big limbs have gueſſed, that the Caledonians were of German extraction. So exact a writer, when he was giving an account of their original, would have told his readers, that a diſtinct nation among them came from Ireland, had he received any ſuch information. So that his ſilence under theſe circumſtances amounts to a direct proof. —— But we have not only his ſilence as to the *Scots* being part of the Caledonians, but his expreſs declaration that the Caledonians were Britons. Agricola calls them *Britannorum fugaciſſimi*, the moſt apt to run of all the Britons. *Agric* 34. On the contrary, *Galgacus*, whom *Boethius* reckons among the Scotiſh kings, calls them the nobleſt of the Britons. *Agric.* 30. Was *Tacitus* ſo inconſiderate a writer, as not to make a Scotiſh king diſtinguiſh his ſubjects from the other Britons, if he had known or ſuſpected them not to be Britons, but a different nation that migrated from Ireland at the ſame time that *Alexander* the Great took Babylon? Wherever *Tacitus* has occaſion to mention them, he ſtill calls them *Britons*. So do *Dion*, *Herodian*, *Vopiſcus*.

The Roman Emperors, who carried on the war ſucceſsfully againſt them, *Antoninus*, *Pius*, *Commodus*, *Severus*, *Baſſianus* and *Geta*, aſſumed the name of *Britannici* upon the conqueſt of them; whereas, if theſe Emperors had known them to have been *Scots*, they would in all probability have taken the title of *Scotici* in their coins and inſcriptions. —— Nor can it juſtly be pretended, that the Romans and Greeks called the *Scots Britons*, becauſe they then inhabited Britain; ſince for the ſame reaſon they would have continued to do ſo; whereas they no ſooner became acquainted with the *Scots*, but they diſtinguiſhed them by their proper name. As to the times abovementioned, it does not appear, that the *Scots* were then known to the Romans. *Porphyry* is the firſt author that mentions them after the middle of the third century. The next, I think, that takes notice of them is *Eumenius*, in his panegyrick on *Conſtantius*. After him *Ammianus Marcellinus* ſeveral times names them, always diſtinguiſhing them from the Britons. He informs us, that in the fourth century, the *Scots*, in conjunction with the Picts, did infeſt the northern coaſts of Britain. The Emperor *Conſtans* undertook an expedition againſt them in the year 343, *Theodoſius* the elder in 367. The Poet *Claudian*, ſpeaking in commendation of the latter, ſays

Scotorum *cumulos flevit glacialis* Ierne.
Cold *Ireland* mourn'd her ſlaughter'd ſons in vain,
Great heaps of *Scots*, that cover'd all the plain.

To evade the force of this quotation, which ſhews that the *Scots*, who then invaded Britain, were inhabitants of Ireland, it has been pretended, that *Ierne* is the Latin name of Strathern in Scotland, and that *Claudian* is to be underſtood of this ſmall country or ſtewarty in North-Britain. But to this it has been anſwered, that it does not appear, that *Claudian* or the Romans knew Strathern by that name. Was it ſo conſiderable to be taken ſuch notice of by the Roman writers? On the other hand, it is certain, that *Ierne* paſſed for Ireland among them; and that it was then accounted the country of the *Scots*; as appears from the expreſs teſtimony of *Oroſius*, who lived in that age. *Dempſter* a Scot, who fixed the *Scots* in Britain long before, yet was ſo convinced by theſe words of *Claudian*, that they were then in Ireland, that he ſuppoſed them driven thither by *Theodoſius*, and there deſtroyed by him. *Claudian* explains himſelf in his *Panegyrick* on *Stilicho*, who in the beginning of the fifth century aſſiſted the Britons againſt the *Scots*.

Totam cum Scotus Iernen
Movit, et infeſto ſpumavit remige Tethys.
When *Scots* came thund'ring from the *Iriſh* ſhores,
And th' ocean trembled ſtruck with hoſtile oars.

Here it ſeems ridiculous to ſay, that the *Scots* put all Strathern in commotion. Beſides Strathern has no ocean lying between it and the Roman province. So that even *Buchanan* underſtood this of Ireland.

[*To be continued.*]

THE following Piece being quite out of print, and thought ſeaſonable to be read at this juncture, at the requeſt of ſeveral Gentlemen, and with the Author's leave it is inſerted.

An EPISTLE *to the Right Honorable* PHILIP, *Earl of Cheſterfield, by Mr.* CAREY. *Occaſioned by the* Honeſt Yorkſhire--Man *being rejected at Drury-lane* Playhouſe.

O CHESTERFIELD! my Patron and my pride,
In whom does all that's Great and Good reſide:
Noble by Birth, by liberal arts refined;
Delight of Heav'n, and Darling of Mankind!
The publick Patriot, and the private Friend;
To curb th' oppreſſor, and th' oppreſs'd defend.
To hated indolence no more impute
The Muſe's ſilence, if, hereafter mute,
She quits her former toils for future eaſe;
And checks that genius which (perhaps) might pleaſe.
'Tis time my fruitleſs Labours to decline,
When all men's Works can climb the Stage, but mine.
When, in my ſtead, behold! a motley herd
Of upſtart Witling to 'myſelf preferr'd.
Not ſo when *Booth*, *Wilks*, *Cibber*, rul'd the Stage.
Dramatick ornaments of this our age:
My ſmall Attempts to pleaſe were then approv'd,
And not for ev'ry trifling *Farce* remov'd.
Booth ever ſhew'd me *friendſhip* and *reſpect*,
And *Wilks* wou'd rather forward than reject.
Ev'n *Cibber*, terror to the ſcribbling crew!
Would oft ſollicit me for ſomething new.
Now, younger Rulers younger Authors take,
Not for their merit, but for cheapneſs ſake;
Theſe handy hirelings can, in half a day,
Steal a new Ballad Farce from ſome old Play;
To mangled ſcraps of many an ancient tune
Tagg feetleſs jingle, jarring and jejune;
The jaded Play'rs with equal haſte rehearſe,
'Till ſing ſong limps to, horrid! hobbling Verſe.
Tho' blunder follows blunder, line by line,
The 'ſquire is taught to think *'tis wonarous fine!*
It ſuits his taſte, he gives his plaudit voice,
And ſhews his underſtanding in his choice.
Framing conceptions both of men and things,
Juſt as Sir *Figg* directs his leading-ſtrings:
Sir *Figg*, grand Maſter of the double ſneer,
Who, when he moſt deceives, ſeems moſt ſincere;
Diſſembler born, but much improv'd by Art,
A friendly aſpect, an infernal heart:
The miſchievous, the buſy *Go between*
Eaſy 'ſquire *Amb's-Ace*, and ſly *Harlequin*;
Who, like two wrangling Counſellors at Bar,
In publick, ſeem to contradict and jar;
But yet, in private like dear friends careſs,
And form deſigns, poor Players to diſtreſs.
Woe to the Stage! if once their Schemes ſucceed;
Actors will then be abject ſlaves indeed:
Poets had better lay their pens aſide,
Than tamely truckle to Stage tyrants pride;
Who, vain and partial, keep old Authors down,
To force their own low trump'ry on the Town.
Why to ſuch wretches ſhould I yield my Cauſe,
So lately honour'd with ſo much applauſe?
My little Ballads ſtill on ev'ry tongue,
Are in politeſt converſation ſung:
Nor can ſevereſt cenſure trace one line,
That tends to vice, in any Verſe of mine.
To pleaſe, and yet inſtruct, is all my aim,
Let venal Poetaſters boaſt the ſame:
Whoſe utmoſt views are to corrupt the taſte,
To ſooth the vicious, and to ſhock the chaſte:
And, quite eſtrang'd to any ſenſe of ſhame,
Make women ſpeak what rakes wou'd bluſh to name;
Then, in excuſe, plead nothing elſe goes down;
A wretched compliment upon the Town!
Wretched as falſe—The Town's not ſo deprav'd,
Were Authors and were Actors leſs enſlav'd:
Could one good Piece be ſuffer'd to appear,
The Town wou'd gladly lend a candid ear;
Prefer pure nature and the ſimple SCENE,
To all the *Monkey Tricks* of *Harlequin*:
The *Man of Taſte* proves this aſſertion true,
We want what's rational as well as new.
But, this declenſion of the *Britiſh* Stage,
BOOTH, *Britain's Roſcius*, juſtly did preſage:
That rules Dramatic, Humour, Taſte and Wit,
Muſt to that Monſter *Pantomime* ſubmit:
Yet *Pantomime*, in all its grandeur dreſt,
Is but a pompous *Puppet-Shew* at beſt.
Then, farewell Stage! be buſ'neſs now my boaſt,
With what was irkſome once delighted moſt;
Pleas'ſt and contented with my little ſtore,
I ſcorn to proſtitute my Muſe for more.
Alas! What fame, what gain can I propoſe,
When others father faſt as I compoſe?
To ſuch a pitch is pert preſumption grown,
'Tis well if this poor Piece be thought my own.
So when, long ſince, in ſimple Sonnet Lays,
I made the 'prentice ſing his *Sally's* praiſe,
Tho' rude the numbers, yet the ſubject mov'd;
Immortal ADDISON the Song approv'd;
Then prejudice with envy did combine,
Becauſe 'twas good, 'twas thought too good for mine.
So common fame did various Authors chuſe
To *Namby Pamby*, offſpring of my Muſe;
Till POPE, who ever prov'd to truth a friend,
With gen'rous ardour did my Cauſe defend;
Trac'd me obſcure and in detraction's ſpite
Diſplay'd me in a more conſpicuous light.
To mention more wou'd prove a needleſs task.
Why ſhou'd they not be mine? That's all I ask:
Becauſe I'm chearful, unreſerv'd and free,
Can nothing good or new proceed from me?
What have I done, injurious to mankind,
My works muſt be to other men aſſign'd?
Well! let 'em go, I all my right reſign,
Entirely eaſy, had they ne'er been mine:
Yet, this reflection conſolates my fate,
I ſee my error e'er it proves too late.
No more half maz'd I hurry thro' the Town,
With magazines of projects in my crown:
While Pyrate Printers rob me of my gain,
And reap the labour'd harveſt of my brain.
Like other men, I walk a common pace,
Nor run through *London* one continued race;
But know when, where and what I am to do,
You'll think 'tis ſtrange, *My Lord!* but yet 'tis true.
Thrice welcome, ſweet tranquillity of mind!
I now a treaſure in contentment find;
Can labour or relax when e'er I pleaſe,
And boaſt I've once enjoy'd a moment's eaſe;
Of all a moderate man can wiſh poſſeſt,
But moſt in ſuch a Godlike *Patron* bleſt.
Beneath the ſacred ſanction of whoſe Name,
I build my preſent peace, my future fame.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DP. *Daily Poſt.* | LP. *London Daily Poſt.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.* | G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.* | LE. *London Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *Aug.* 13. Yeſterday her Majeſty took a view of the new Treaſury, and alſo of Sir Rob. Walpole's houſe. *DA.* —— Spent about 2 hours in viewing Sir Robert's fine collection of pictures, &c. *LP.* —— Breakfaſted at Sir Robert's. *G.*

On monday Miſs Herbert, a relation to Hen. Arthur Herbert, Eſq; member of parliament for Ludlow, was appointed one of the maids of honour to the Princeſs of Wales. *DA.*

Yeſterday Mr. Spittle was ſeized in Faulcon-court Southwark, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the Libel diſpers'd in Weſtminſter hall, &c. and after examination was committed cloſe priſoner to the King's bench. *DP.*

Mr. Nixon is ordered to be proſecuted for a high miſdemeanor. *LP.*

Married, a few days ſince, the rev. Mr. Carr of Iſleworth to Mrs. Saville, relict of —— Saville Eſq; *DP.*

Yeſterday about 4 in the morning, as Mrs. Ingram a market-woman near Spital fields, was going to feed her horſe, ſhe was attack'd in the lane near the Black Dog ale houſe, by an Iriſhman, who, without ſaying a word, attempted to cut her throat: but ſome people coming by, the rogue was taken with the knife all bloody in his hand, and committed to New Priſon. The knife had only touch'd the pipe, but the skin and fleſh are cut in a miſerable manner. —— On ſaturday night two apprentices were beat in a moſt miſerable manner with great ſticks, by three Iriſhmen. *DJ.*

FRIDAY, *Aug.* 20. We hear from Hanover, that his Majeſty will not ſet out from thence till the 20th of Sept. *DJ.*

Yeſterday her Majeſty, the Princeſſes Caroline and Mary, view'd the Earl of Pembroke's fine houſe and paintings in the Privy-garden. *DA. G.*

On wedneſday the Prince and Princeſs of Wales dined with the Earl of Orkney at Cliefden in Bucks. *DP.* —— Yeſterday with the Lord Archibald Hamilton at Henley upon Thames. *DP. DJ.*

Laſt tueſday Mr. Hamilton was appointed Second Page to the Princeſs of Wales. *DP.* —— Page of the back-ſtairs. *G.*

Yeſterday the 4 troops of Horſe-guards and two of Grenadier-guards were muſter'd in Hyde park before Sir Anth. Wellcomb Deputy commiſſary. *DP.* —— By Geo. Huxley, Eſq; Commiſſary general. *G.*

Yeſterday the aſſizes ended at Rocheſter, when five perſons received ſentence of death. *DP. LP. G.*

Died, on friday on the road to Bath, Mr. Will. Lowther, one of the moſt conſiderable nurſery-men and dealer in garden-ſeeds in England. *DA.* —— On tueſday at his houſe near Kenſington Gore, &c. worth 30,000 l. *DP.*

On monday Mr. Smith a coal merchant was drowned by the overſetting of a boat between Chelſea college and the Water-works. *DJ.* —— On tueſday a waterman walking over ſome boats by Fulham bridge, fell into the water and was drowned. —— The other day at Limehouſe a maſter boat builder, running haſtily along the edge of a lighter, fell into the river and was drowned. *LP.*

SATURDAY, *Aug.* 21. Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order two plans to be drawn, the one for building a noble palace on the plain in S. James's park, and the other a magnificent houſe on the plain on Richmond-green. *DP.*

On thurſday Mr. Charles Strutton kiſs'd her Majeſty's hand, on being appointed captain of a company in the regiment of foot commanded by General Sutton. *G.*

On thurſday a duel was fought in Hyde park between two young gentlemen of diſtinction, but were happily parted before any mortal wound was given, by two grooms. *G.*

On wedneſday the Duke of Bolton's horſe Goliah won the King's plate of 100 l. at Lewes in Suſſex. *DA.*

On thurſday two foreigners and one Iriſhman were committed to the Gatehouſe for inliſting men into foreign ſervice. *DP.* —— James Birmingham, Peter Henry Blume, and Chriſtian Frederick Giliglin *DA.* —— Ginglin. *LP. G.*

Married, on thurſday, Jonathan Medlecote of Barnet, Eſq; to Mrs. Haws, relict of the late —— Haws, Eſq; a gentlewoman poſſeſs'd of a very plentiful eſtate. —— Yeſterday the hon. Herbert Windſor, Eſq; to Miſs Clavering, a young lady of a conſiderable fortune. *G.*

Died, laſt thurſday ſe'nnight, at Wells, Rob. Newham Eſq; who the monday before was married to Miſs Banks, an heireſs of 12,000 l. —— Laſt week, by the cutting a corn, Mr. Tho. Duncombe, one of the rulers of Clifford's-Inn, &c. *DP.* —— At Bury S. Edmond's, Tho. Evans Eſq; a gentleman of 20,000 l. *G.* —— On ſunday, at Wareham in Dorſetſhire, Jer. Moreton Eſq; *DP.*

Yeſterday a man was found with his throat cut in Chelſea-fields, ſaid to be a patient belonging to Mr. Ward's hoſpital. *DA. G.*

On wedneſday an oſtler at the Man and Moon near Moor-fields went into the ſtable and hang'd himſelf. *LP.*

MONDAY, *Aug.* 23. Yeſterday the rev. Mr. Shuckford preached before her Majeſty, the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, &c. —— And the rev. Mr. Innet (in the room of Dr. Hargrave) before his highneſs the Duke, &c. *DJ. G.*

We hear, that his Majeſty has appointed the right hon. the Earl of Kinnoul his ambaſſador extraordinary at the Court of Warſaw. *DJ.*

On friday orders arrived from the Spaniſh ambaſſador, for his chaplains, pages, &c. to be ſent immediately to Hanover, where his excellency purpos'd to meet them. *DA.*

By letters from the North and Weſt of England, we hear, that the crop of hops this year is in as good condition and as plentiful, as that of the year 1724, when they ſold from 3 l. 10 s. to 4 l. per cwt. In Kent they are ſo forward, that on friday about 100 pockets were brought into the Borough, and ſold from 5 l. to 8 l. per cwt. and on ſaturday ſome for 4 l. 15 s. *DJ.* —— They ſell from 8 l. to 5 l. *DA.* —— From 5 l. to 3 l. *LP.*

Yeſterday morning an eminent attorney in Southwark did private penance in S. George's church for calling a woman Whore, who keeps a chandler's ſhop in the Mint. *DP.*

On ſaturday two perſons ſwam thro' bridge in a butcher's tray, to the ſurprize of the ſpectators. *DP.*

The ſame day, one Joſhua Hall, a ſoldier in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, was committed to Newgate, for being concerned in the late riots at Rag fair, &c. *DP. DA. LP.*

Married on tueſday, James Howe, Eſq; of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Sophia Howe, a young Lady of fine accompliſhments, with a fortune of 15,000 l. *DJ.* —— On friday, Geo. Purcell, Eſq; to Miſs Hancock, a very agreeable young Lady, &c. *DP.* —— Geo. Garnier, Eſq; apothecary general to the army, to Miſs Hopper, an agreeable young Lady and a rich heireſs. *DJ. DA. G.* —— On ſaturday, at S. James's chapel, M. Goveſtein, firſt Lord of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Orange, to Miſs Schutz. *DA. LP.* —— One of the maids of honour to the Princeſs, a very beautiful young Lady with a fortune of 25,000 l. *DP. LP.* —— Mr. Granſton, &c. *G.*

Died, laſt week, at Cock-manning, in Kent, Mr. Hen. Serle, aged 101 years and a half. —— On friday, Mr. Aullen, head turnkey of Newgate. *DA.* —— On ſaturday, Mr. Allon, under keeper. *LP.* —— On friday, at Colnbrook, Will Lake, Eſq; worth 4000 l. per ann. *G.* —— On ſaturday, of the dead palſy, at Hackney, John Gould, Eſq; ſen. *DA.* —— Yeſterday, &c. *LP.* —— Yeſterday, at Iſlington, Mr. Tho. Jones, a letter-founder in Bartholomew cloſe. *DP. LP.* —— An eminent letter-founder *DA.*

TUESDAY, *Aug.* 24. The rev. Dr. Ayſcough, fellow of Corpus Chriſti college Oxford, is appointed clerk of the cloſet to his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales. *LP.*

Yeſterday about 4 in the afternoon the right hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. proclaim'd Bartholomew-fair as uſual. *DP. DA.* —— The Bayliff to the right hon. the Earl of Northampton, proclaim'd Wench fair, held in the fields leading from Clerkenwell to Iſlington, where is the greateſt number of booths that ever was known. *DA.*

Yeſterday the right hon. the Lord Dillon ſet out for Ireland. *DJ. G.*

Yeſterday a mad ox running up Jewin-ſtreet, catch'd up 2 children, a boy and a girl, at once upon his horns, and carried them ſome diſtance, and at laſt let them fall without any more damage than a ſmall hurt upon the head of one, and a ſcratch on the other's ſide. *DP.*

Yeſterday ſome perſons walking in the Long field behind Bloomſbury-ſquare, ſaw a piece of blue cloth lie above the ſurface of the ground, and the earth appearing freſh turn'd up, they pull'd the cloth, and drew out of the ground a female infant, ſuppos'd to be about a day old, with the arms and breaſt broke, &c. *DA.*

At the aſſizes at Rocheſter, a fellow was tried for raviſhing a woman upwards of 60; and a ſoldier, who pretended to cure a boy of an ague, and thinking to frighten it away by firing his piece over the boy's head, he level'd it too low, and ſhot his brains out. *DA.* —— 'Tis ſaid he was acquitted. *LP. G.*

On thurſday at Briſtol 3 perſons receiv'd ſentence of death. *DP. DA. LP.* —— The ſame day, at Cambridge, one was capitally convicted. *DP.*

Married, a few days ſince, Tracey Keck, Eſq; to the right hon. the Lady Suſan Hamilton. —— On friday, Capt. Bloodworth, to Miſs Bertie, daughter of the Dutcheſs dowager of Ancaſter. *LP.* —— On ſaturday, the hon. Col. Byng, to Miſs Daniel, of Bedfordſhire, a beautiful young Lady of fine accompliſhments and fortune. *DP.*

Died on thurſday, at Oxford, Dr. Boucher, principal of Albion-hall, and Law Profeſſor of the Univerſity. *DA.* —— On ſunday, at Edmonton, Mr. Will. Oliver, an eminent Italian merchant. *DA.* —— Of a fit of an apoplexy, Mr. Barrow, a noted clock-maker in S. Catherines: he eat his breakfaſt heartily. *LP.* —— Yeſterday, of an apoplectic fit, in Tyburn-road, as he was going to Hampſtead, Capt. Rowkett, upwards of 90. *DJ.*

WEDNESDAY, *Aug.* 25. His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Geo. Clarke, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of New York in America. *DP. DJ. DA. LP.* —— Lord Geo. Beauclerk, brother to his grace the Duke of S. Albans, to be Capt. of a company in the 1ſt regiment of Foot guards. *DJ. DA. LP.* —— And Ric. Elliſs, Eſq; to be Capt. in Col. St. Clair's regiment of foot. *DJ.*

Yeſterday her majeſty, their royal highneſſes the Duke, the Princeſs Amelia, &c. came to the Duke of Richmond's apartments, and view'd the apartments and fine pictures. *DA.*

A charitable Lady, lately deceas'd, has ordered by her will, that 40 l. be expended in purchaſing a number of *Baxter's call to the unconverted* to be diſtributed among the poor. *LP.*

On ſunday morning a young woman ſtood in a white ſheet in the porch of Greenwich church, from the time of the ringing of the bell to Divine ſervice; and during the ſervice ſtood in the middle iſle with a wand in her right hand, and a label on her left arm, ſignifying her crime, viz. *I ſtand here for the ſin of fornication.* DP. —— *This was ſome* poor, little *ſinner.*

Married, a few days ago, Sir Cordel Firebrace, Bar. to Miſs Dashwood of Suffolk. *DA.* —— On ſaturday Joſ. Shepton, Gent. to Mrs. Spark, relict of Mr. Spark of Chatham, a very agreeable Lady, with a fortune of 6000 l. *DJ.*

Died on monday, at Cambridge, in his 73d year, Tho. Sclater Bacon, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives in Parliament for that city. *DP. DA.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

IN anſwer to my charge againſt thee, that Thou haſt *ſubſtituted* the word *ſide* for that of *ſtomach*, in thy impertinent Account of thy *rubbing* of my Neighbour *Smith*, thou thinkeſt it ſufficient once more to ſay, 'I 'ſolemnly *declare*, that neither the Patient, myſelf, nor 'any other perſon in the room ſo much as mentioned 'the word *ſtomach* that I heard or know of.' In reply to which, I ſhall only *declare*, (but without any *ſolemnity*, which I think ridiculous on this occaſion) that I *heard* the Patient complain of *pains in his* STOMACH *and belly*, as related *Pag.* 9. And there is this difference obſervable as to our two *Declarations*, that *the word* STOMACH might be *mention'd*, and poſſibly thou might'ſt *not hear* it; whereas I could not poſſibly have *heard* it, if it had not been *mentioned.*

Being conſcious to thyſelf, that thy endeavours to prove a *contradiction* betwixt the *Title* and the *Preface* of my *Book*, were all in vain; thou now endeavoureſt to find ſome *contradiction* betwixt my *Book* and my *Letter*; of which thou produceſt two inſtances. —— The Firſt is this. In my *Book*, *pag.* 16. where I was giving a ſhort Account of my meeting with thee at Neighbour *Smith's* lodgings; having mentioned thy *objecting to the Lemon* in the *Draught* I had ſent, I added, 'I put him in mind, 'that the Acid was neutralized by the Alkali of the 'Wormwood, which he ſeemed not to underſtand; and 'very ſhyly took a haſty leave'. Upon which thou obſerveſt, that 'every Reader muſt from hence almoſt ne'ceſſarily believe, that immediately upon your mention'ing thoſe terrible hard words Acid and Alkaly, I ſhyly 'and haſtily left the room. Whereas now you tell us in 'your Letter of other circumſtances intervening be'tween this Diſcourſe of Acid and Alkaly, and my haſty 'departure. For now you ſay, I overheard the diſcourſe 'about *rubbing*, &c. I ſaw thee giving Directions to the 'good Woman who attended the Patient; and then in a 'ſhy haſty manner thou wenteſt out of the room.' But, pray, why MUST *the Reader almoſt* NECESSARILY *believe*, from my ſaying, *Thou very ſhyly tookeſt a haſty leave*, that THOU IMMEDIATELY didſt *ſhyly and haſtily leave the room?* Mightſt Thou not *ſhyly* take a *haſty leave* of me, and yet ſtay ſome little time afterwards in the *room*, *&c?* —— But let this *taking* of *leave* be allowed to mean *leaving the room*, yet there is not the leaſt *contradiction* betwixt *theſe two different Accounts*, as thou affecteſt to call them. In the *Account* given in the *Book*, which I endeavoured to make as ſhort as poſſible, there was no occaſion to mention any trivial impertinent *circumſtance*, ſuch as thy *rubbing* of the Patient, &c. on

which when Thou thyself hadst insisted in thy *Letter*, it was very proper for me to take notice of it in mine. And both that *circumstance*, and the other of thy *giving directions to the Woman*, (which are the only two I mention, and which thou, to make them seem many, calleſt *other circumstances intervening*) would not require above three or four minutes for the transaction of them. So that this mighty *contradiction* betwixt my *two different Accounts* amounts to no more than this, That what seems by the one to have been done *immediately*, appears by the other not to have been done till three or four minutes afterwards. And therefore thy Question, 'Whether the Reader is to believe JOSEPH in his *Letter*, or 'CLUTTON in his *Book*?' which Thou imagineſt to be very arch and pertinent, is really very impertinent and stupid; since the two *Accounts* are intirely consistent with each other, and both the *Book* and the *Letter* are signed JOSEPH CLUTTON.

Thy charitable Observation on this occasion deserves some little notice. 'Certainly, Sir, a good Memory, 'according to the Proverb, would have done you great 'service on this occasion, since through the want of it, 'as I will have the Charity to believe, you tell us, &c' Here, in thy great *Charity*, Thou declareſt Thou *will believe*, that I contradicted myself *only through want* of memory; and yet, at the same time, thou doſt plainly insinuate, that I am an habitual liar. Friend WILLIAM, if Thou writeſt thus, immediately after reading the *Holy Bible*, and when a fit of *Charity* is upon thee (somewhat like thy Brother's *Charity* in giving away *Pills*), pr'ythee read *Heathenish Euclid* again, and write without any *Charity* at all.

To give another instance of *contradiction* betwixt my *Book* and my *Letter*, Thou allegeſt, 'That whereas in 'my *Letter* I had say'd, that I have given no account at 'all in my *Book* of the event of *J. Smith*'s sickness; I had 'notwithstanding, in the 39th page of that *Book*, made 'his *Case* to be one of those, where Death had quickly 'ensued upon, or been much hastned by taking these Remedies, and had enroll'd him among my dead.' The truth or falsehood of this charge will best appear by reciting my words in that page. 'But this last insinuation 'in this Introduction [to thy Brother's *Answer* to the 'XII *Cases*] *That only Twelve Persons, amongst so many 'thousands, are found, who are suggested to have received 'any injury by these Remedies* will evidently appear to be 'groundless; since I had expressly said, That these *Cases* 'were given, out of the many with which I was acquainted where death has quickly ensued, or been much 'hastened by these Medicines. This sure was somewhat 'more than a bare *suggestion*, that only Twelve Persons 'had received injury by them. But I shall soon give 'Demonstration to the contrary; the preceding Case of 'J. *Smith* is also one undeniable instance.' *To the contrary* of what did I here undertake to *give Demonstration*? Was it not of that which thy Brother had represented as my *suggestion*, viz. *That only Twelve Persons had received injury* by his Medicines? And was it not *to the contrary* of this, that I immediately add, *the preceding Case of* J. Smith *is* ALSO *one undeniable Instance*? As if I had say'd, 'It has been pretended, *That only Twelve Persons are 'found who are suggested to have received injury* by these 'Medicines: *but I shall soon give Demonstration*, that 'many more *have received injury by them*, from many 'Instances; of which *the preceding* Case *of* J. Smith *is 'also an undeniable one*.' The connection and sense of this place is so very plain, that there is no room for any charitable conjecture that Thou mistook'st the meaning. And therefore I was really amazed at thy assertion, 'That 'I had in this Page made Mr. *Smith's* CASE to be one of 'those, where Death had quickly ensued upon, or been 'much hastned by taking thy Brother's Remedies, and 'had enrolled Mr. *Smith* among my Dead' Thou say'st above, That *a base, malicious, Jesuitical Spirit runs through the whole performance of* my *Book*, without producing one instance: here is a plain and flagrant instance, in *thy performance*, of *baseness* and *malice*, tho' not of *Jesuitism*; it being nothing but a bare-fac'd, impudent, and stupid falsehood.——So that it evidently appears, as to the Two Instances which Thou hast pretended to produce of *contradictions* betwixt my *Book* and my *Letter*, that there is no *contradiction* at all, but what is solely the product of thy own invention.

I had affirmed in my *Answer* to thy *First Letter*, that 'the whole Charge, brought against me in the first Half 'of it,' [viz. the contradiction between the *Title* of my *Book* and the *Preface*, thy Brother's *not being in a coach below*, and thy staying after me at J. Smith's lodgings,] 'had it been true would not at all have affected the Subject in dispute, viz the *bad Effects* of thy Brother's Medicines.' Where, by *the Subject in dispute*, I plainly meant the main, original *Subject in dispute*, not only with thee, but with any other person who had opposed the CASES I had published, from the time of the appearance of the first xii, in *November* 1734, down to the time I then wrote; and this *subject* was no other than *the bad Effects of thy Brother's Medicines*. This Thou denieſt to be the *subject in dispute* with thee, and say'st, 'Sir, I 'never had any dispute with you but about your Truth 'and Candour.' But was this *dispute* about my *Truth and Candour* in general, or my particular *Truth and Candour* in relating the *bad Effects* of thy Brother's *Pill* and *Drop*? If it was the latter, which Thou canst not denie, then this secondary *subject in dispute* has so near a relation to the primary *subject*, that it necessarily includes it; and by disputing about the one, thou in effect disputedst about the other. For to what end and purpose didst Thou endeavour to shew my want of *truth* and *candour*, in my relation of *J. Smith*'s Case, but only to induce the world to suspect, that those might have been as much wanting in my relation of the other CASES, and that thy Brother's Medicines had not had those *bad Effects* which had been exhibited in those CASES? So that the Cavils thou raisedst against my *truth* and *candour* were all aimed at this single point, to invalidate if possible the truth of what I had advanced concerning the *bad Effects of thy Brother's Medicines*; which had been, was then, and still is the main *subject in dispute*. By shewing every one of those Cavils to be *false*, I shewed clearly that they did not affect my *truth* and *candour*; and by observing that they all turned upon trivial and impertinent circumstances, I shewed that, had they been *true*, they would not have *at all affected* the main *subject in dispute*, so as to clear thy Brother's Medicines from the imputation of the *bad Effects* charged upon them.

But supposing for argument's sake, that my *truth* and *candour* was the sole *subject in dispute* betwixt me and thee; and Thou hadst *plainly prov'd contradiction and falsehood* against me; I will directly answer the Dilemma, which Thou hast put to me by way of Question 'What 'say'st thou, Joseph? May Joseph Clutton be a true and 'candid Person, and, at the same time uncandid and 'false?' Yes: he *may* be *true* and *candid* in giving one historical Relation, and at the same time *false* and *uncandid* in giving another. If Thou wilt not allow this in my Case, I will propose another to thee, in which Thou mayst perhaps be more favourable. May not a Person who has been convicted of Forgery and pilloried, or at least one who has been convicted and not pilloried, be *at the same time* both an honest and a dishonest man; dishonest in that single act of Forgery, but very honest in his other transactions in the world? *What say'st thou*, William; may nor this be so? If not, pr'ythee tell me, at what precise period of time such a Person's Dishonesty ceased, and his Honesty begun.

Being not able to answer my Objections to thy *Proposal*, 'That I should take a dose of *Pills* made of *Arsenick*, and 'that Thou wouldst take *a double quantity* of thy Brother's,' Thou now say'st that Thou madest that Proposal *only in the way of jest and raillery*; and laugheſt at me for my *simplicity* in giving it a *serious examination*. Thou begun'st that Proposal as a thing designed *for a satisfaction to the Publick*; Thou say'd'st, that *by this Experiment* they *may have some Demonstration whether my Assertions are true or false*; and Thou concludedst it in this manner, *If you refuse this Proposition I will say you are a Deceiver, and the Truth is not in you*, &c. This then, it seems, was thy regard for the *satisfaction* of the *Publick*, and for thy Neighbour's reputation. As to the former, Thou gravely challengedst me to *satisfie* it by an *experiment* which Thou knewst to be unsatisfactory, impracticable and ridiculous, and which thou proposedst only *in jest*. As to the latter, if I *refuse this* impracticable *Proposition*, Thou wilt pronounce me a lying, malicious, self interested, and calumnious *Deceiver*.——Consider, Friend William, to what a miserable strait thou hast been reduced: to an Excuse, which no-body who attentively reads thy *Proposal* can believe; and which, if true, represents thee as a person sporting in a seemingly grave, yet ludicrous manner with thy Neighbour's good name, and with the dangers of the Publick. This unseasonable *jest* and *raillery*, concerning the deadly Effects of poisonous *Pills*, Thou, no doubt, imaginedst would give thee some little title to the reputation of wit. But consider, William, that wit is sometimes near ally'd to madness; and remember the observation of SOLOMON, in that very Chapter, one verse of which Thou hast applied to me, *As a Mad man, who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death; so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am I not in sport?*

In answer to thy pretence, that thy Brother *spent his income*, as well as *his time, in relieving and assisting the distress'd and afflicted*, I observed, in the conclusion of my *Letter*, that he had no *income* but what arose *from the sale of his* Pill *and* Drop: That, according to his own account, he had administered them to 50,000 persons in 2 years time; whom I supposed to have taken, *one with another*, 6 *Pills* or 6 *Drops* each, and that *one person in three* had payed for them; so that the Medicines amounted to 300,000, and the money to 25,000 l. out of which I could deduct but 25 s. for the prime cost of the materials of all those Medicines, if *Pills*. That this *income* was *spent* by thy Brother *in relieving*, &c. I intimated, it would be extremely *difficult* for thee to prove.

In thy Reply, Thou hast entirely dropp'd the charitable manner, in which Thou hadst affirmed, that thy Brother *spent his income*; and only endeavoureſt, between jest and earnest, to elude the force of my *Calculation*, (which Thou alloweſt to be *exact*) by a wild and extravagant inference from it, That thy 'Brother by his great skill in 'Chymistry, had improv'd Materials that could not cost 'above 25 s. to the value of 75,000 l and according to 'my allowance had given away two thirds, that is, '50,000 l. gratis to the Poor and distress'd.' Whereas the prime cost of the 200,000 *Pills* given away, amounts but to 16 s. and 8 d.

Thou concludeſt thy *Letter* in earnest, with a severe Reflection upon me and my *Brethren the Alchymists*. 'But after all, Raillery apart, when you go about, Sir, 'to impose on Mankind, and make them believe you 'can compose such excellent Remedies as my Brother's '*Pills*, from Arsenick, Antimony, and Zaffre, you make 'the same absurd, ridiculous Figure as those idle Brethren 'of yours the crazy-headed Alchymists, when they pre-'tend to change the basest Metal into the finest Gold.' As to myself, if I have *gone about to impose upon mankind*, it has only been by an Analysis of the Principles of thy Brother's *Pills* in Ten Experiments, which prove the basis of them to be *Arsenick* or *Rats bane*, by the evidence of four of our Senses, Seeing, Smelling, Touching, and Tasting. As to my *Brethren, the crazy headed Alchymists*, as Thou calleſt them, they do not make the *most absurd and ridiculous figure* by *pretending* to *change base metals into Gold*, but by having spent their fortunes in such experiments, and *changed* their own houses for a prison. Yet this last *ridiculous* circumstance may possibly happen to persons of the soundest head-piece, as I have been informed it did not many years ago to a great English Doctor, who was clapp'd up in the Bastile, for *pretending* by the help of *Arsenick* to *change* Copper into Silver; which I hope will never be the case of thy Brother, Thyself, or of

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